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in England and America, is pretty well prepared for some movement of this sort. We speak not only from inquiry, but from personal observation; and rarely will you find, in communities at all conversant with the subject, a man of intelligence, unless strangely wayward, who does not readily approve the project as feasible, important and probably effective.

4. The business of petitioning has been auspiciously commenced. The action of our own legislature, though delayed for several years, was in the end more favorable than the most sanguine had ventured to expect; the petitions to Congress, in 1837-8, though few, were treated in a way incomparably more encouraging than the first appeals to the Parliament of Great Britain against the slave-trade; nor has there been any action, or want of action, on the subject, which ought for a moment to discourage the renewed and increased urgency of our requests.

5. The discontinuance of petitions, or a decrease of their number, would be injurious to our cause; and we must probably continue them many years, and multiply them so far as to press upon the ear of Congress echoes of the popular will on this subject from every quarter of the country, before we can expect our rulers to take hold of the matter in earnest. They will go when and where the people go.

6. In no country on earth could such an enterprise be started with equal prospects of success. We have many reasons for this opinion, but no room to state them; and can only say, that this view imposes upon us peculiar obligations in respect to this part of our cause.

We know that some good men have too little confidence in our rulers to address them on such subjects with any hope of success, and shrink from the task in disgust and despair; but we should not forget that this is one of the best methods of bringing the subject before the community at large, and that much good may be expected from its bare presentation in the halls of our national legislature. It forces politicians to look at it somewhat; it turns the attention of the people to it; and light will thus reach a multitude of minds inaccessible to any direct influences we can ourselves exert.

ANNUAL CONCERT OF PREACHING AND OF PRAYER ON THE SUBJECT
OF PEACE.

We hope it will be superfluous to remind our readers, in the ministry or the church, of this concert. If the pacific principles of the gospel are ever to prevail, they must, like all its other truths, be enforced in the usual modes of religious instruction, and not be thrust into fasts, and thanksgivings, and other semi-secular occasions, just as if it were no part of the *whole* counsel of God which his min-

isters are required to declare. If the means used for the spread of peace coextensive with Christianity, are ever to be completely successful, it can be only by the blessing of God granted in answer to the prayers of his people. And does not *such* a cause deserve a *single* sermon, and a single concert of prayer in a year? We would, then, urge our brethren in the ministry and the church to remember the 25th of December, the nearest convenient time to which has for years been selected for a concert of prayer and of preaching in behalf of universal and permanent peace.

NEED OF FUNDS.

On this point we have said very little in comparison with the urgency of our wants; nor do we wish now to tax our readers with the tale of our necessities; but we must beg our friends to remember that our scale of operations, though ten times smaller than it ought to be, requires much more than we are now receiving. We refer our readers to the brief, but pretty full statement we gave on this subject in our number for June, and hope they will, during the month of December, remember us with a liberality that shall fully relieve us. We would urge the importance of having a collection taken wherever the concert of prayer is observed, or a sermon is preached on the subject of peace. Without more funds, the cause cannot be sustained with any thing like the requisite degree of vigor. Our friends are loudly reproached as having no real interest in the cause; and for proof of their indifference we are sneeringly referred to the meagre receipts of our Society. Shall such a reproach continue to be merited?

☞ All persons indebted for the Advocate, are particularly desired to pay with as little delay as possible.

Receipts from September 15, to November 15.

<i>Philadelphia</i> , Anna R. Frost,	2 00	<i>Derry, N. H.</i> , James Taylor,	3 00
<i>Hallowell, Me.</i> , D. S. Stinson,	1 00	Others,	20 00
Dea. Gow,	1 00	<i>Pelham, N. H.</i> , For Advocate,	2 00
Mrs. Abigail Ladd,	5 00	<i>West Medway</i> , Stephen Adams,	2 00
<i>Pownal, Me.</i> , Rev. A. P. Chute,	1 00	Others,	21 00
<i>Portland, Me.</i> , Samuel Fessenden, ...	5 00	<i>Holliston</i> , Dr. Timothy Fiske,	2 00
S. Longfellow,	5 00	Elihu Cutler,	2 00
Isaac Smith,	1 00	Others, to constitute Rev. John	
<i>Phippsburg, Me.</i> , Contributed,	7 10	Storrs Life-member,	32 00
Rev. John Boynton,	10 00	<i>Winchendon</i> , Additional, to constitute	
M. L. Hill,	2 00	Rev. D. O. Morton L. member,	6 00
Rev. L. Trott,	1 00	<i>Northborough</i> , Balance of subscription,	6 00
<i>Brunswick, Me.</i> , Dr. Lincoln,	5 00	<i>Marlborough</i> , David Goodale,	2 00
<i>Gray, Me.</i> , Contributed,	4 00	Others,	5 00
<i>N. Yarmouth, Me.</i> , Walnut Hill, Cont.,	5 75	<i>Wayland</i> , James Draper,	3 00
<i>Cumberland, Me.</i> , Contributed,	3 00	Others,	12 00
<i>Minot Centre, Me.</i> , Mr. Green,	1 00	<i>Leviston Falls, Me.</i> , Contributed,	5 63
<i>Windham, N. H.</i> , Jer. Morrison,	2 00	<i>Gorham, Me.</i> , Contributed,	7 85
Others,	18 00		\$211 49